

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. KEMER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING AUG. 6, 1862

Effect of Intervention on the South.

A strange delusion appears to possess the minds of disloyal persons on the subject of foreign intervention in behalf of the rebel States—that is if any delusion can be called strange which may possess the mind of a Secessionist. They seem to think that intervention would almost instantly relieve the South of all her burdens, when it would only increase them tremendously. Let us look at this matter candidly, and consider the consequences that would certainly follow.—Every man in the North would instantly see that the existence of the loyal States was then at stake, and instead of half a million of soldiers, two millions of soldiers, armed, clothed and fed by themselves, would pour out, like Egyptian locusts, over the rebel States, all burning with rage and indignation unprecedented in the history of the world. In the next place, universal freedom would be proclaimed, and all slaves who might escape to our lines would be armed.—Does any rebel imagine that the slave population could be held in subjection by their owners for two weeks after such a proclamation was issued? What would an English or a French army amount to if landed on our coasts? They would be swept off like chaff before a whirlwind, and not a prisoner would be taken. How many thousand troops could Great Britain send across the Atlantic, three thousand miles, to carry on such a warfare as that? Would the men who whipped the red-coats in 1812 be likely to retreat before them in 1862? Intervention would thus be seen to end in the utter ruin of the rebel States. It is certainly the wildest idea that ever entered a lunatic's head for the rebels to seek such an alliance. Some rebels profess to say that slaves are as obedient now as ever; but all intelligent men know that this is a gross falsehood, with few exceptions, and these exceptions are the result of remarkable eagerness displayed by some Federal officers to return slaves to their masters. Every rebel knows that ninety-nine slaves out of a hundred will be the helpers of the Federal Government wherever it may choose to use them, and that choice will be made as soon as intervention is declared.

In case of intervention, every dollar of our British debts will be repudiated for ever. Not one cent of the hundreds of millions owing to England by this country will be paid. They will all be wiped out by an act of Congress. It may be well for England to inquire also how she can buy grain hereafter for her starving people. Last year we sent her 66 per cent of her imports of provisions; and if one-half or one-fourth of that amount should be cut off, her Government would tremble before a mob. Our opinion is, then, that intervention is improbable, and that, even if adopted, it will be certain to ruin those who adopt it.

Order No. 18.

We invite special attention to this Order issued by Col. MILLER, commanding officer at this post. It is very important that our armies subsist off the enemy as far as possible, and thus accomplish the double work of exhausting his resources and saving our own; but it is also highly important that all requisitions for provisions, provender, horses, wagons, negroes, &c., be made by the proper officer. Nor should these requisitions ever be allowed for the purpose of private gain. They are intended for the benefit of the United States Government. "An illegal or unauthorized seizure is robbery," says the Order, and while the proper officers have the right, and ought to exercise it, of seizing any property of the rebels, for the use of the Government, without compensation, no person has a right to seize such property without authority. If this were allowed, the discipline, honor, and patriotism of the army would soon perish utterly, and our soldiers degenerate into a roving, vagabond, pilfering horde, without discipline or efficiency; absolutely growing weaker in proportion to the increase of their numbers. To prevent such an evil, much vigilance and circumspection are needed in commanding officers. Take care, meat, hay, oats, vegetables, poultry, wood, teams, wagons—anything and everything our armies need, but take them by due exercise of military authority, not by the unauthorized acts of a predatory band of soldiers. We must live off the enemy. We must use his means and resources; and what we cannot use, we must destroy if there be danger that they will be used against us, and for the injury of the country; but at all times let us act through the proper military authorities, and let every soldier, as he prides himself on being a man of honor, act with strict integrity.

Loyal men should always receive the protection of the Government, but it seems to us that the poorest and most unprofitable business a civil or military officer can attend to, is to use the authority of the Government which he has sworn to support, in protecting the property of one who is trying to destroy that Government.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay is expected to arrive at home within a week. He will immediately take the field.

First Tennessee Infantry Regiment.

We visited the camp of this Regiment a few days since, and were much pleased at the lusty appearance of the soldiers, and the neatness of the tents and camp ground. They are an active, vigorous body of men, and with the discipline they are receiving from their experienced commander, Col. GILLES, will make a very efficient body of soldiers. We place high hopes upon them, and feel assured that they will not deceive us. This Regiment has been organized for over four months, and has as yet obtained no pay. It appears to us that it possesses peculiar claims upon the Federal authorities. It was organized in the very hot bed of treason, against the fiercest, open and secret opposition on the part of the rebels, and its soldiers may truly claim to be the first fruits of Tennessee loyalty. They have borne much for their country, and are ready to go to the utmost in her cause. Many of these men have families to support, and on examining the regimental roll, we find that there are over five hundred children in the families of this Regiment. These children are peculiarly the foster-children of the Republic.—Their fathers have rallied with musket in hand to fight for their country, and as they march under her flag the last request they make of her is, "Take care of our wives and our little ones! We will fight, yes, we will die for liberty if God wills it, but we ask you countrymen to protect those near and dear to us." We hope these men who have cast the widow's mite—their all, into the treasury of the Republic, will have their wants speedily provided for.

The Fact-Haters.

Unhappily for our poor, distracted country, there are many of her people who may be styled *Fact-Haters*. They will theorize, they will speculate, they will argue, and dwell on what they call *logic*—a kind of speech usually distinguished by its lack of common sense—by the hour; in fine, they will do anything, or say anything, in reference to our civil troubles, save *look at facts*. They lay down what they call their principles and their platforms, and begot you with their abstractions and hypotheses, but they reject facts as *stale* as though they lived in the cloud-land and dreams of Utopia. These men are particularly hostile to facts regarding slavery; nor do they allow the Almighty to establish a fact respecting slavery, without upbraiding His wisdom and challenging the counsels of the Eternal. Let us imagine one of these *Fact-Haters* conversing with his plain-spoken neighbor, who does not understand any logic save that of facts and events. Your *Fact-Hater*, be it remembered, is almost always a rebel, while plain men are usually loyal. The loyal man begins by saying: "Neighbor, I fear this rebellion will lose us all our slaves; I hear that nearly one hundred thousand have already left their masters."

FACT-HATER.—Why, you must be turning Abolitionist.

LOYAL MAN.—No; I have always fought the Abolitionists. But I must confess that while they never took my negroes, a guerrilla party carried off two of my best servants yesterday.

FACT-HATER.—Why you must be an Abolitionist!—Do you dare to say that the Secessionists will take off people's negroes?

LOYAL MAN.—I don't know what you call them. I only know that a thief is a thief. This rebellion has made my negro property worthless.

FACT-HATER.—You are an Abolitionist. The rebellion is the work of good Southern men.

LOYAL MAN.—I care not whose work it is; it has lost us more already than all our negroes are worth. The slaves are valued at \$4,000,000,000, and we have already spent \$10,000,000,000.

FACT-HATER.—You are an Abolitionist. A man's man at all who won't fight for his rights.

LOYAL MAN.—I think there is fully as little manliness in bankrupting the South and murdering her people in a war that seems to be bringing about the very reverse of what was intended.

FACT-HATER.—You are the worst Abolitionist I ever heard talk, wait until England interferes, she'll settle the matter.

LOYAL MAN.—The very moment she does, the Government will offer their liberty to the slave of every rebel who will fight in the Federal army. We will bring certain ruin on our heads.

FACT-HATER.—What a horrid Abolitionist you are. You are in favor of insurrection.

LOYAL MAN.—No more than you would be the murderer of your child if you should warn him not to sport with gunpowder or play with vipers.

FACT-HATER.—Well, then, you must not talk of these things, or hint that they can possibly occur. You must never whisper of these things again.

LOYAL MAN.—It is a crime, then, for me to talk of the very deeds you are doing? You are, by your folly, setting free my negroes, and inciting them to cut my throat and the throats of my family; but if I dare to reprove you for it, you denounce me as an Abolitionist. Sir, let me tell you, you are a base hypocrite and an impudent liar. You are a traitor and a rebel. You are filling the land with the blood of her people. You are destroying property by millions. You are bowing down the heads of thirty millions of people with sorrow, and yet you walk the streets as the model of a law-abiding citizen, and abuse as villains all who protest against your hellish plots!

A Growing Evil.

There is much truth in the following strictures:

[FOR THE NASHVILLE UNION.]

Mr. Editor: I wish to say a few things, through the columns of your paper, upon what is manifestly a growing evil. I allude to the constantly increasing influx of fugitive soldiers, from the Southern army to this country. Never did any deliberative body of men err more egregiously, in a matter of policy, than did the Union Convention which assembled at the Capitol, on the 12th of May last, in inviting back to the State the class of persons alluded to. It was mistaken leniency, only calculated to defeat the end had in view. It was thought, then, that it would have a tendency to make them loyal. Has it had any such effect? In a very large majority of cases it has not.

Instead of returning, with their feelings conciliated, they are the same obdurate, malignant rebels that they were when they entered the Southern army.

At the time the Convention sat, it was thought that there would be great potency in administering the *caché* to returned rebels. But, alas! how ignorant were our rulers of both the nature and extent of the disease that they were trying to grapple with—and consequently of the remedies necessary to apply to it. Did such a policy have any tendency to cure them? I venture the assertion, that in nine cases out of ten it did not.

It is true that some who have taken the oath have become loyal, and they would have become so if they had not taken it at all. Those who become loyal do not need it, and those who need it are not benefited by it, so far as any moral change in them is concerned; it only adds perjury to treason in the generalty of cases. The disease has its seat in the moral affections, and unless it can be removed, no improvement can be effected. And a radical cure of a confirmed rebel is impossible.

For what purpose have these refugees returned to this country? Their conduct must give the answer.

They are exceedingly bitter in their feelings and conversation; are quite averse to the company of Union men, and are extremely reluctant to giving themselves up to the Federal authorities. Indeed they only go before the authorities by actual arrest, or from fear of certain arrest.

They generally elude arrests as long as they can. Whenever the Federal cavalry goes about where they are, they are generally informed of it in time to dodge out, like mice into their holes when the cat is about, and then when the cavalry leaves to dogs back again. The remedy in all such cases is to send a force and scour all the surrounding country, and either take them or run them out of the country entirely, and should they fail in doing one or the other, let there be placed guards in all the houses that the rebel soldiers have usually occupied, whether their own or somebody else's.

What, then, I repeat, have these rebel refugees returned for? The answer is obvious; it is to be ready whenever opportunity offers to enlist in marauding bands, to murder Union men or drag them into the rebel army; to steal horses; to rob generally, and to overrun the country. We are not left to vague conjecture or circumstantial evidence in the matter. Some are already known to have engaged in such expeditions. How much longer, then, will our authorities continue the farce of administering the oath to such characters? It makes no real change in them for the better, but places them in a condition effectually to do harm. It gives them immunity from arrest, and causes the Government to cease watching them.

It also makes them more defiant and overbearing towards Union men. What, then, should be done with them? Let us learn a lesson from our enemies. They are enforcing the conscription law in every section where they have military possession. Union men are torn from their homes and sent into the rebel army. Why should rebel soldiers be protected at home, within the Federal lines, to his at loyal men? Why is such a difference made between the two classes. The penitentiary expedient is a very poor one—not much better than the oath taking one. It is sheer mockery to place rebels in that institution and there let them remain in comfortable quarters to be feasted and lionized by sympathizing rebels outside of the institution? They glory in such imprisonment. It invests them with a kind of martyrdom. The State Prison has no terrors for them, unless they were placed at hard labor in it. It is not a suitable place in any respect, for such a purpose. It is too inadequate in capacity. Indeed, no building or inclosure could be made sufficient to hold one half that ought to go into it. What, then, should be done with them? The answer is obvious: Carry them within the Southern military lines, and compel them to stay there upon the penalty of being treated as spies if they return. Or carry them North, and place them to work on Federal fortifications. These measures may appear harsh, and if they are, they are the only sort that will answer to crush out the rebellion. Let such a course be adopted at once, or give up the struggle, and avoid further bloodshed and trouble about it. The milk and cider policy that has been used by the Government, has proved entirely abortive—would not put down the rebellion in twenty years. Why, it flourishes upon it. The only feelings it produces in rebels towards the Government are contempt and derision. And here, Mr. Editor, let me merely mention a circumstance that is truly mortifying to behold, that is: to see a professed Union man interfere to procure the release of a rebel under arrest. All such are only adding and abetting treason, whether so intended or not. It should not longer be allowed. I may, Mr. Editor, send you other communications, on similar subjects, if it meets your approbation.

UNCONDITIONAL.

What would be thought of a professed court of justice, in time of peace, which should make no discrimination between the law-abiding and the law-breakers; or if it make any discrimination, should lean rather to the side of the guilty, for the purpose of conciliating them by its leniency? All men would exclaim that such a policy was insane, that it was an outrage on common sense. And yet what the conduct of the Court would be in such a case, has actually been the policy of the Federal Government toward the loyal and disloyal in the rebel States. It has neglected, and in many cases oppressed its friends while it protected and favored its enemies. And throughout the land, one loud cry of remonstrance goes up against such fatuity.

A people who have no Government have nothing. The very beggar is, in such a case, more to be envied than the man of fortune, for the wealth of the latter only makes him the mark of robbers and plunderers. And still we hear of men trying to break up the Government for fear they may lose their slaves, when all sensible men must see that if we lose our Government, we lose not only our slaves certainly, but also every other possession on the earth. In this case we would prey upon and plunder each other, until some military chief with the help of an army would make us all slaves to himself. Are the people of the South so blind with rage that they will not see this fatal staring them in the face?

Border Warfare.

The Louisville Journal in a leader on the late guerrilla raid into Indiana, remarks:

Our neighbors of Indiana, if these incursions are allowed to continue, will not be content with simply repelling the marauders, but will pursue them back into Kentucky, and retaliate twofold or tenfold upon Kentuckians the injuries inflicted by the plunderers that have issued from our frontiers. Of course, this retaliation will be made without any distinction as to the guilt of the offenders. A very nice discrimination between friend and foe. Indeed, such a discrimination does not belong to such a mode of warfare. The retaliation will be rude at first, and will grow ruder at every stage, until at length all distinction of friend and foe will be swallowed up in the passions set free by the conflict, and the whole border, as we have said, will be wrapt in flames of civil war. We need no special assurances of this; nevertheless we have received them in all solemnity from the leading public men of our sister State. There seems unhappily no room for doubt on the subject. The alarming tendency of these trans-Ohio raids is incontestable.

No doubt the attack on Newburg was a part of a system of trans-Ohio raids designed by Governor MAGOFFIN and Senator POWELL for the very purpose of inviting an indiscriminate retaliation from Indiana, and thus precipitating Kentucky into the rebellion. As all other plans of the rebels have failed this desperate expedient has been resorted to, shall succeed? We think not. We hope that the Indians will retaliate always, but with discrimination. And we hope that Kentucky will promptly dispose of the two officials above named, who are in heart, and feeling, and soul, and mind, and body, with all their might for the rebellion. There is no plot too base for them to resort to.

We observed in the Nashville Union, the other day, a statement to the effect that secessionists in that section liked to read Northern journals which were either Democratic or so far as we remember, those of a strictly Constitutional type. The Union seemed to convey the idea that this fact reflected some imputation upon the journals so referred to. On the contrary, it seems to us a most hopeful sign on the part of the secessionists in question. Would the Union have these men read the Tribune, the Independent, the Evening Post, or does it think any benefit would come of such studies? Their selection of their newspapers shows that Unionism is not dead in their hearts, and that they seek for evidence at the North of the principles and sentiments by which alone the Union can be reinvigorated. The Nashville Union might as well object to sinners reading the Bible. How else can they be converted?—Boston Courier.

We were certainly very far from saying that secessionists like to read Democratic papers indiscriminately, but those papers only confine their labors to denouncing Republicans, and are so strictly constitutional that they lean towards the rebellion. JEFF DAVIS was always "strictly constitutional," and so were the South Carolina delegations in Congress. The Richmond Enquirer was so delighted with the "noble stand" made by BEX. WOOD and VALERIGHAM that it published their speeches, but does the Courier infer from that that "Unionism is not dead in the hearts" of the Richmond "proletarians," and that "they seek for evidence at the North of the principles and sentiments by which alone the Union can be invigorated?" The Courier's theological illustration won't answer. BEX. WOOD, VALERIGHAM and the Cincinnati Enquirer are about as much like loyalty, as TOM. PAINE'S Age of Reason is like the Bible.

The "awful scene," the "accursed hunger for gold," of which Virgil sang, has possessed the souls of thousands of the American people, and much of our manhood has been sacrificed to mammon. We fear that we shall have to be purified in the fires of a long and fierce affliction.

State Lunatic Asylum.

Our esteemed fellow-citizen Dr. W. P. JONES, took charge of this Asylum a few days since, by appointment of the Governor, vice Dr. CUNNINGHAM removed. Dr. JONES is a practitioner of much experience, and fine attainments, and is well known to the profession as one of the editors of the Western Medical Journal for some time. In temperament he is perhaps peculiarly well qualified for a position which demands kindness and great patience, as well as mere professional skill. In his political views, he has been uncompromisingly and unwaveringly loyal. We wish him great success in the severe and trying duties of his new position.

The safety of Tennessee, of her property, and her institutions, depends on the maintenance of the Federal Union. In the Union all her interests will be certainly protected, as they ever have been, under its all-covering, and all-defending shield; out of it there is no interest which is not wholly at the mercy of the wild winds and turbulent billows of revolution and anarchy. Experience proves this so clearly that it needs no argument; the facts sustain our position. The Union has protected and will protect the loyal manufacturer, farmer, mechanic, sailor, slaveholder, and professional man, but *disunion can protect nothing*. It is a mad demon, furious but weak, or rather its strength is impotent for good but infinite for evil.

GENERAL VILLE AND THE NORFOLK TRAITORS.—A private letter from General VILLE, who is in command at Norfolk, to a friend in New York says:

"I had a number of serious cases to settle to-day. One was a young man who threatened another's life with a knife. I ordered him to be sent to the Rip Raps. An eminent lawyer came to intercede for him. He told me the young man was a nephew of Chief Justice TANEY, of the Supreme Court—a perfect gentleman, and one of the ancient family. He had accidentally become intoxicated, and did not know what he was doing, and that he would never be guilty of such an offence again, if I would spare him the disgrace of sending him to the Rip Raps. 'Sir,' said I, 'if a drunken negro were to threaten your life, do you think I would be justified in letting him off, on the ground that he would not do it again? The astonished Virginian could not nerve himself for a moment at the bare idea. At length he said, 'Why, sir, there is no parallel between the cases.' Most certainly, said I, 'only one—a breach of the peace, and difference of color makes no difference of the crime.'"

The Memphis correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial is responsible for the following story:

"Rev. Dr. White, of the Episcopal Church, called upon the Provost Marshal a few days ago, to know whether it would be considered treasonable to pray for Jeff Davis in public. 'Well, I guess not,' said the Marshal, with the utmost reluctance; 'you've been praying for him for two years now, and haven't done us much harm, and I don't know but you might as well keep on at it.' The reverend gentleman retired."

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.

First appearances of Miss LILLIE MAYLING. Wednesday Evening, Aug. 6, 1862.

FACTORY GIRL.

DANCE, by Miss CONSTANCE. BOX AND COX.

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 14th instant, on the Public Square, near Dr. JONES, a GOLD LEVER WATCH, made by H. MATTHEY, Patek Son, Geneva, No. 107.

SYRUP!

A SMALL LOT OF CHERRY S. O. SYRUP, "Washington Berry" in small packages. For sale by Wm. LYON, 41 Market Street.

M. L. ALEXANDER, Auction & Commission MERCHANT.

No. 71 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS, AND WILL GIVE prompt attention to the sale of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Miscellaneous generally. All sales Cash, and returns made promptly.

Good Board and Lodging.

AT 65.00 PER WEEK, IN FINE FURNISH, DAY BOARD, \$3.00. M. PEACOCK, 21 Cherry Street.

FOR RENT.

FOR THE BALANCE OF 1862, OF A TENEMENT of 10 rooms, convenient and desirable residence, No. 27, West side of Spruce St., between Cedar and Union Streets, in the city, known as "Bird's Nest Cottage."

For Rent, Cheap.

TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES—One for a term of years, the other for the balance of this year.

COAL! COAL!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS for large consignments of the best quality of COAL—SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and ALABAMA coals; also, \$40,000 COAL, and PLANKS, at very low prices.

To Town and Country Merchants, Sutters, &c., &c.

CALL, EXAMINE, AND BUY YOUR STOCK OF VARIETIES AND SMALL WARES, AT WHOLESALE, OF J. M. MURPHY, 72 PUBLIC SQUARE.

Cap, Letter and Note Paper, ENVELOPES, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, PURCHASERS, PIPES, TABLETS, POCKET KNIVES, PORTFOLIOS, PAPERS, COLLARS, PLAIN AND FANCY SOAPS, SHAMPOO, AND PERFUMERY, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Gold-Eyed Needles, Ladies' Bells, Violin Strings, Suspenderes, PAINT LEAF AND FANCY PAINTS, BRUSHES, MINERAL, TAPES, and a Connected other Art. Telis for customers to examine.

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